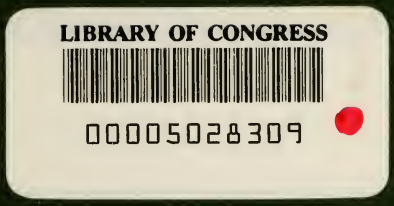
E 415
.7
.M91



THE

MOSQUITO KING.

AN EPISTLE,

SUPPOSED TO BE

ADDRESSED TO A U. S. SENATOR;

BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"* * * loving friends and countrymen, I wish we may be wise;
'Tis now a time for every man to see with his own eyes.
* * * * * * *
I am for peace and not for war and that's the reason why
I write more plain than some men do, * * * *."

Peter Folger, 1676.

GEORGETOWN:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.
1819.

E4
.7
M91

"Britain! how vast thy crimes! though heaven's great year,
When few centurial suns have traced their way;
When Southern Europe worn by feuds severe,
Weak, doating, fallen, has bowed to Russian sway,
And setting glory beamed her farewell ray,
So wasted, perchance, thy brilliant fields shall turn;
In dust thy temples, towers, and towns decay,
The forests howl, where London's turrets burn,
And all the garlands deck thy sad funereal urn."

[*Timothy Dwight.*

THE MOSQUITO KING.

The epistolary style has been often adopted from remote ages to convey information to individuals and communities, as well as to discuss various important subjects. It may not be improper for an American citizen, who is desirous of discussing a grave American subject, to throw his remarks into this form and address them to an American Senator. I shall then, Mr. Senator, proceed to write to you, and I should be pleased if every American citizen would read what I write, that each may determine for himself according to the information he possesses whether these things be so.

The subject to which I wish to call your attention (if a king can be a subject) is the Mosquito king and his auxiliary the king of Great Britain. Mosquito appears to be a Spanish word signifying "a little fly;" we all know the insect, and have occasionally felt the bite; and we all know that although little, this insect is very troublesome at times, particularly in the Southern climate. Mosquito king I suppose should mean a little fly king, and I am told that this celebrated Mosquito king is a little child who scarcely knows his right hand from his left.

The aboriginal inhabitants of America from the time of the discovery and probably long anterior had their head men called chiefs or Caziques, these names have been dignified by Europeans into titles of Emperors and Kings, but as yet we have found no Empires or Kingdoms on the North American Continent, according to the European acceptation of the meaning of those terms. The Mexican state was undoubtedly the largest and most powerful of any on the Continent, and that was overturned by a few Spanish adventurers.

Most of the other nations were divided and subdivided into petty tribes governed by their respective chiefs. One of these, of Mount Hope memory, was early designated by the title of

King Philip. Another celebrated Virginia Chief had the title of Emperor Powhatan bestowed upon him; and an imperial robe was sent to him from the court of Great Britain in shape of a suit of British regimentals. If I recollect the history right, there was some ceremony performed like crowning the Emperor with all due solemnity.

But neither King Philip nor Emperor Powhatan were ever acknowledged as sovereigns by any European power. Neither has it been the custom since the conquest of Mexico to acknowledge the sovereignty of any of the Indian Chiefs.

It is well known to all readers of American history that the European sovereigns took possession of all the continent they could lay their hands upon without paying any attention to the rights of the original inhabitants. Spain claimed for about a century the whole of the continent by right of discovery, while at the same time Portugal and France claimed Brazil and Louisiana and Canada. At length England put in her claim and began to grant charters to her subjects without ever having taken possession of the country and without paying any attention to the claims of the native chiefs, the then ruling sovereigns. These nations often fought among themselves in long and bloody wars for the possession of this territory, and often made treaties ceding portions of the continent from one to the other, often while it was in the actual occupation of the Indian chiefs and their people, who as yet had been undisturbed by the whites. The chiefs within the respective limits were always considered as subjects of the European sovereign to whom that portion of territory was acknowledged to belong by the other European sovereigns.

The treaties to which I refer in confirmation, between France and Spain 1668—Great Britain, France, Spain, and others, 1713—Great Britain and France, 1748—Great Britain, France, and Spain 1763.

When the British Colonies of North America became independent States, the British government made a treaty with the United States 1783, whereby the former ceded to the latter all the rights which it possessed in and over the territory described, and among other rights was the right which England previously possessed of treating exclusively with

the Indian chiefs within the boundaries described.

When the United States acquired Louisiana from France, she acquired the exclusive right which France previously possessed of treating with the Indians within its borders.

The same right was transferred by Spain to the United States in the cession of the Floridas.

So also when Mexico and the South American provinces became independent of Spain, the acknowledgement of their independence by Spain transferred the right to the independent States of South America to treat exclusively with the Indian chiefs within their borders.

When Brazil became independent of Portugal, the same exclusive right of ruling and governing the Indian population within the realm of Brazil was conceded and of right appertained to the government of Brazil.

Now it is well known to the careful readers of history that there are many independent tribes of Indians in Brazil, over whom the government exercises only a nominal control; and yet were the United States or any other power to attempt to set up a Mosquito king, and acknowledge his sovereignty, it would very likely cause a rupture between the Brazil and the offending State

By the late treaty between the United States and Mexico, the latter power ceded to the former certain territory in the interior of North America which Mexico never possessed except nominally. There is the country of the Camanches and the Apaches, the Tamaquas, and Gabiapas, the Cazaenches, and Cucapas, the Gutas, the Sabequaches, and many other tribes; these tribes are all free and independent, owing no allegiance to any sovereign except their own chiefs.

Some of these tribes have always carried on an offensive war against the Spanish race and successfully maintained their independence by force of arms, and yet notwithstanding all this, I think no European diplomatist would venture to assert that the treaty did not convey the sovereignty of the territory ceded, to the United States. I have said, these tribes of Indians are independent, were independent before the cession, and remain independent of the United States since.

Being thus independent, the same right exists in the government of Great Britain to set up a Mosquito king over any

or all these tribes as to set up a king over the Indians of the Mosquito shore. One reason why England does not attempt it may be because the United States is a little more powerful than the state of Nicaragua.

Were the government of Great Britain to carry out this system of setting up Mosquito kings on the American Continent we might have a hundred in Brazil, as many more in the Spanish States South and West, including Chili and Peru, in New Granada and Central America the like number. As Mexico was more united under the Aztec race, I will allow twenty Mosquito kings for the tribes now existing in that country. The farther North we travel we find the tribes increase although the number in each tribe diminishes, but as the tribes have Mosquito kings placed over them, I will set down two hundred for the United States. Here I have an array of 520 Mosquito kings;—why, they make quite an army of themselves and if they had the boldness of the mosquito might be troublesome. This system would greatly increase the number of Embassadors, allowing 10 from the sovereigns of Europe to each Mosquito king would create places for 5200 foreign ministers, the expense of each being not less than $10,000 per annum makes the good round sum of 52 millions of dollars to be yearly expended by European sovereigns at the courts of the Mosquito kings of America

If each of these American sovereigns send an embassador to his brother king, then each court must be prepared to entertain 520 Indian ministers, a body of men sufficient to overawe and intimidate and if it be their pleasure to capture the whole court.

I have not gone into the British dominions of North America to calculate how many Mosquito kings may be placed over the tribes there, because Great Britain is the only nation that has attempted to set up a king over the native tribes, and it is not very likely that she would place a Mosquito king over any tribe within her dominions and acknowledge his authority and be auxiliary to him.

The State of Nicaragua was formerly one of the Spanish provinces under the Spanish rule for more than 200 years; acknowledged by Great Britain by repeated treaties to belong to Spain; of course the British Government would have had-

no right to set up a Mosquito king in any of the Spanish dominions without a violation of Treaties, and then the right would be that which the war-power gives of seizing the possessions of the enemy.

The State of Nicaragua succeeded to the rights of Spain; it is one of the States of Central America.

"The territory of the republic together with the present Mexican State of Chiapas formed the Captaincy General of Guatimala until 1821, when it was incorporated with Mexico. On the fall of Iturbide in 1824, it separated itself from the latter and constituted itself an independent Republic under the title of the Federal Republic of Central America. The confederacy consists of five states and a federal district, as follows: Guatimala, San Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and the federal district of New Guatimala. The State of Nicaragua is rich in all the tropical fruits, and has vast savannahs covered with numerous herds of cattle. But the most prominent object in the State is the Lake, and the chief interest excited by it, is the projected Oceanic Canal." Mitchell.

Mosquito Shore—country of New Spain, on the Atlantic ocean, containing the Eastern part of the provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua. In magnitude it exceeds Portugal; it is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes, abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts, furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock, and is clothed with woods, producing timber for any purpose, at land or sea. The soil is superior to that of the West India islands, the climate is more salubrious, and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known there. The Mosquito Indians are so situate, between morasses and inaccessible mountains, and a coast full of rocks and shoals, that no attempts against them by the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever succeed." Darby.

That the Indians of America mortally hate the European settler, all history attests, from the first attempt to colonize America to the present day. Tecumseh mortally hated the Americans, and to reward that hate he was made a Major General in the Indian armies of Great Britain.

Sam Jones, the Seminole chief, mortally hates the citizens

of Florida and would exterminate them all if he could, but that should be no reason for the British Government to create him a Mosquito king.

The backwoodsman has often had to carry his rifle on his shoulder to keep off his mortal foe while he held his plough with one hand; and the mortal hate of the savage foe has been often excited to action by agents of the British Government. These attempts of this power to excite insurrection among the Indians and set up Mosquito kings among them ought to be resisted at all hazards by every American.

The governments and people of South America, as the governments and people of North America are equally interested in resisting this encroachment on their sovereignty.

A British fleet in the Carribean sea, with a safe harbor to flee to where there are no hurricanes; and within the dominions of the Mosquito king, may be a source of great annoyance to the people of America and ought not to be submitted to by any American.

The British government is constantly crying "peace,peace" and yet she does those things which provoke war; she keeps up large naval establishments at Halifax, at Bermuda, at Jamaica, and is now seeking the command of Lake Nicaragua and the passage through that lake into the Pacific Ocean. She has freed the negroes in the West India Islands under her control, thus setting the laborer against his employer, between whom there exists a mortal hatred.

She is courting the friendship of the Indian tribes, between whom and the whies there exists a mortal hatred.

The object of all this is very plain to the close observer of her policy for years; with a strong naval force along the shores of the American Continent, and a close alliance with the Negroes and Indians, she can overawe the free states of America. I am astonished that the American Editors can countenance such things. I have seen articles in the newspapers written in favor of the British proceedings relative to the Mosquito king as though such action was not only right but commendable. Undoubtedly the Indians have their rights and perhaps they are a wronged and oppressed people, but 'tis not for any European sovereign to interfere between them and their paramount liege lords.

THE

MOSQUITO KING.

AN EPISTLE,

SUPPOSED TO BE

ADDRESSED TO A U. S. SENATOR,

BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"* * * loving friends and countrymen, I wish we may be wise
'Tis now a time for every man to see with his own eyes.
* * * * * * *
I am for peace and not for war and that's the reason why
I write more plain than some men do, * * * *."

Peter Folger, 1676.

GEORGETOWN:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.
1849.

"Britain! how vast thy crimes! though heaven's great year,
When few centurial suns have traced their way;
When Southern Europe worn by feuds severe,
Weak, doating, fallen, has bowed to Russian sway,
And setting glory beamed her farewell ray,
So wasted, perchance, thy brilliant fields shall turn;
In dust thy temples, towers, and towns decay,
The forests howl, where London's turrets burn,
And all the garlands deck thy sad funereal urn."

[*Timothy Dwight.*

THE MOSQUITO KING.—No. 2.

The European sovereigns granted this country to their subjects, provided they could conquer it from the Indians; and it is now out of place for any of these sovereigns to turn around and help the Indians against their own grantees.

The Indian tribes have never been considered as nations, they have not the capability of forming a nation, and the attempt to set up a Monarchical government over any one of these tribes by England is a direct insult to all the American States and ought to be resisted;—but where is the power to resist? England has fair words upon her lips and says her policy is emphatically peaceful and she is preaching to the nations, peace.

I have sought for a simile whereunto to liken the government of Great Britain and the Anaconda has occurred to me as the most appropriate.

A few years ago one was exhibited here and attracted the attention of the curious. At the feeding time the doors were open to the public. I have the relation of the following from an eye witness: The large monster lay very quiet in his iron cage; presently the keeper opened a little door and thrust a hen into the cage. The monster moved a little and threw his glaring eyes in the direction of his prey. The hen flew to the other side of the cage, screaming in the greatest agony of terror. Then the reptile would lay still and motionless until the hen was quiet, when slowly and cautiously he moved towards the other side and when the hen would start he would be quiet as a mouse; thus he kept the audience in suspense for more than two hours, and by his docile, gentle, peaceable demeanor had so far overcome the fears of the hen, that he gradually approached near enough to touch her; but even then if she moved he would resume his quiet attitude, to all appearance, as innocent of harm as

the little lamb,—even suffering the hen to jump upon his head and peck him. When, biding his time, in an instant, in the twinkling of an eye, the hen was seized in the huge folds of the monster, and by his rude embrace, every bone in her body broken, then instantly swallowed.

A sudden electric shock came from the audience who had been so patiently looking for near two hours.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, England was a small power that governed only part of the British Isle. Since then, by slow and stealthy steps, she has seized upon half the world, still holding out the false lure that her policy is pacific.

Gradually year by year she increases her navy, strengthening it by all the new discoveries in the arts,—calling to its aid the powerful auxiliary of Steam, which is made an agent to do her bidding to conquer the nations.

Her mail-packets, a new element of power, are in every sea and in every port, where her officers carefully survey the depths and soundings of every channel and every shoal.

Knowledge is power England, with the knowledge of the use of steam and the knowledge of the courses and channels to every harbor, can be in any foreign port before the inhabitants are aware of their danger—to gain positions to be near, every island and every rock in the sea has been taken possession of, and there floats the British flag in defiance to the neighboring nations.

If England be asked "for what object she is constantly increasing her navy, her ready answer is that it is not specially designed to conquer Oregon but may be used for that purpose in case of difficulties with the United States. Undoubtedly it was the fear of this navy that compelled this country to give up half of Oregon to our perpetual foe, and the same fear may prevent any remonstrance against the assumed right of setting up Mosquito kings in America

How different has been the conduct of France, of Spain, of Portugal, of Holland, of Denmark; all these had colonies in America, which they fostered with much care, but in process of time when they became free these powers retired and left their colonies to grow and increase in strength without being molested by the parent state. Not so with England; she hovers over our coasts, seizing the Islands from the

French and Spaniards and Dutch, from all nations, and holds them in perpetual possession. Compare the conduct of England with France towards the two colonies of Louisiana and Canada. Louisiana desired to be free, and France took 15 millions of dollars to remunerate her for part of her expense, and allowed Louisiana to be formed into free and independent States. Canada has been struggling for years for freedom and England has hanged some of the purest patriots of Canada, merely because they loved their country better than they loved England. Louisiana is now a good friend of France, and probably ever will be, while Canada must increase in hatred to England, which must finally end in a bloody war and an entire separation.

Look at the rapid strides with which England has walked over India subjecting a great part of that large empire to British rule, almost the whole of which has been done since the American Revolution. The most powerful means adopted for this end has been the setting up Mosquito Indian kings and forming alliances with them.

The Punjaub and the Indus have recently been added to the British empire and now Britain claims the exclusive navigation of the river Indus.

Not only in Asia, but in Africa has England turned her arms, going forth with peace on her lips, conquering and to conquer the tribes and the nations until Asia and Africa shall bow down before the sceptre and the trident of Britain.

I have compared the conduct of the government of England with that of the other European nations who colonized the New World; I will now compare the conduct of the government of Great Britain with the United States. I have already said and history will sanction me, that from the days of Queen Elizabeth, England has been extending her territories in the four quarters of the globe, while it is the proud boast of the United States that they never have added any thing to this glorious republic by conquest.

By charters from the kings of Europe, the colonists obtained the right to enter the new-found land and take possession of it and cultivate it; these charters conveyed only a pre-emption right; we had to fight for every inch of the land we occupy with the nomade wandering tribes who were roaming

over its surface, but neglecting the cultivation of the soil. England granted to these colonists all that part of North America extending from latitude 29° to 49° and to the Hudson's Bay Co. still further north extending to the polar regions. The French and the Spanish nations granted the same country to their subjects. The English charters are all dated prior to 1670. About a hundred years after, by the celebrated treaty of 1763, England deprived her colonists from going West of the Mississippi by formally surrendering all this country to France and Spain, thus depriving the colonists of a great right, the pre-emption right of going to the Pacific and occupying the country from sea to sea, as the old charters declare they had a right.

The careful reader of the history of those times will discover here the real cause of tne American Revolution; the inhabitants had an uneasy sensation; they saw the British navy on the Atlantic in their front, and aliens who might be enemies in their rear; thus circumscribed and pent up, they panted to be free; they united; and this was the great crime the colonies committed against Britain; united, they fought not for themselves only, but for each other; united, they conquered, and from the ashes of the colonies arose this free republic. Being free from England the States turned their thoughts west of the Mississippi; from thoughts to actions, they began to re-annex the territory within their chartered limits;—of France they purchased the right to Louisiana extending from the mouth of the Rio Grande in the Gulf of Mexico to unknown regions in the Northwest. This purchase did not give Virginia or Massachusetts a right to rule Louisiana as a subjugated colony, as England rules her colonies; but, by the terms of the treaty Louisiana was to be free and independent, equal in sovereignty and equal in dignity with any other State of the Union. Louisiana saw this and consented—had it been otherwise we must have fought for the country of the inhabitants as well as bought it of France and had the States gone there for conquest, to make Louisiana a subject colony to be ruled and governed by the other States, the American General might have found such a reception from the brave Louisianians as was given on a later occasion to a famous British General. By their free consent

the Louisianians joined this confederacy.

In process of time the Spanish right to Florida was purchased not for conquest but for union, and Florida became a free and independent State. Further along in the tide of time, Texas, part of ancient Louisiana, became by its own action a free and independent State, and the spontaneous voice of the people of all the States said Texas might be one of us, and the people of Texas said Amen; and she became one of the sovereign States of this Union.

In the addition of Louisiana, Florida, and Texas to this Union, there was no conquest;—none of these States will admit that they have been conquered by any other State; neither will any other State pretend that it has subjugated to its dominion any one of these States. How different was the conquest of Canada and Jamaica by the British! Here was real subjugation, and British Governors have been placed over these provinces to this day. In Jamaica the British parliament exercised despotic sway, upturning the very foundations of civilized society by dissolving the ties of Master and Servant and letting loose a barbarian race to lay waste and destroy that fair Island.

In the course of events, the United States had a war with Mexico. Could the secret history be written of British diplomacy, it might be shown that the British Government was the previous mover of that war—the Oregon question was unsettled and it would be very convenient for Britain to have an ally at the South while her armies were contending with the United States at the North.

The result of the war was the conquest of Mexico by the United States. Had they persued the policy of Great Britain as conquest they might have held it. Vera Cruz and the castle were as important to the Americans as Gibraltar to the British.

"In 1704 in consequence of the resolution adopted by the Court of Great Britain to assist the Arch Duke Charles in his pretensions to the crown of Spain Sir George Rooke was sent with a powerful fleet into the Mediterranean and an attempt upon Gibraltar was resolved upon. On the 21st July, 1800 troops were landed on the Isthmus, commanded by the prince of Darmstadt and on the refusal of the Governor to

surrender a cannonade was begun from the fleet. On the 23d the Governor capitulated and on the 24th the Prince of Hesse took possession of the gates. Their garrison consisting of 150 marched out with the honors of war and the Spaniards who chose to remain were allowed the same privileges they had enjoyed under Charles I I.

The conquest was achieved with the loss of about 60 killed and 206 wounded on the part of the English. The Prince of Hesse remained Governor." Thus history relates the capture of the celebrated fortess of Gibraltar. The English captured it under pretence of taking it for the rightful sovereign of Spain, the Arch Duke Charles, whom the British Government acknowledged as the rightful heir of the Crown. All Europe was now convulsed with war. France and Spain on one side, on the other, England and Austria and the armies of the allies were concentrated around Gibralter. where the Spanish alone, it is said, brought 10,000 men. The Prince of Hesse remained for some time in the place where he repaired the batteries and made fortifications, after which he joined the Arch Duke Charles at Lisbon. Major Gen. Rames was now appointed Governor of Gibralter. This event happened about the year 1705. A British General was Governor of Gibralter, since which time it has remained in possession of the English, although it was taken in the name and for the use of the king of Spain. One hundred and forty four years has Britain kept possession of this part of Spanish territory and all Europe acquiesces.

The caatle and forts of Vera Cruz are of much more importance to the United States than is the fortress of Gibralter to the English, and yet our government freely delivered these important conquests to the Mexicans at the conclusion of the war.

Our Gulf coast is peculiarly exposed and almost at the mercy of England, and the probability now is, while I am writing this essay in September 1849 that Great Britain will take possession of Cuba. When this power wishes to do anything pretences are never wanting. The Cuba hunt, as it is called, which is said to be going on in the United States, may be got up by British emissaries, supported by British gold

The object of which is that the British Government may have cause to seize the Island of Cuba, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Americans.

The consequence of this seizure will be the freedom of all the slaves in the Island, not absolute freedom, but the relation between Master and Servant, by which they all earn their living will be dissolved. This act will give great power to the army and navy of Great Britain. These slaves having been made freemen, can be enlisted in both these arms of British power; now it is well known the blacks can endure a Southern climate much better than white men.

Imagine a British fleet in the West Indies manned with a proportionate number of black freedmen, with British officers and marines sufficient to keep them under subjection.

These blacks will be encouraged to fight by being carefully instructed that they are fighting for freedom. Now imagine this navy thus officered and thus manned in the harbors of the Island of Cuba. Let us turn to the description of these harbors and see their capacity.

"Cuba.—Island of the West Indies, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 700 miles in length, about 60 mean width, or 42,000 sq. miles superficial area. It lies 60 miles west of Hispaniola, 86 miles north of Jamaica, 80 miles East of Yucatan, 100 miles South from Cape Florida, it commands the entrance of the Gulfs both of Mexico and Florida as also the windward passages,"—*Darby*,

Havana, seaport N. W. part of Cuba, the harbor is capable of containing, upwards of 1,000 vessels, and the entrance so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, &c.—*Darby*.

Havannah—City of the Island of Cuba at the mouth of the Lagida. Its port is capable of containing 1000 ships in perfect shelter; the depth generally six fathoms; the entrance by a passage 1 1-2 miles long and very narrow.

It is defended by the Moro Castle on the East, and the fort Punta on the West. The Moro is situated on an elevation that renders it impossible to cannonade it from shipping; it consists of two bastions toward the sea and two towards the road; with a covered way and deep ditch cut in the rock, and can bring many guns to bear on the entrance of the harbor, &c. *London Encyclopoedia* 1829.

By the above description it appears that Cuba is a very large island, and the Havana a very fine harbor;—the Moro castle in the hands of the British may be made a second Gibraltar.

Now imagine a British fleet of war steamers safely moored under the guns of this castle; then compute the velocity and the distance, and it will be seen that these steamers can reach any of the surrounding shores within 24 hours. This being the case it plainly appears that no vessel can pass in or out of the Mississippi without saying to the government of Great Britain, "by your leave."

It will now appear plain to every American that the castle and forts of Vera Cruz were necessary nay almost absolutely required to be held by the United States for their own preservation, and yet so opposed were the States to holding any thing by conquest that these important fortresses were restored to Mexico.

It may be objected to my reasoning that there is no danger of Britain conquering Cuba, to which I reply that she did conquer Jamaica from Spain and now wrongfully holds it from that power and it is just as likely that she will take possession of Cuba either directly or by setting up a Mosquito king amongst the blacks and by entering into an alliance with them. Six hundred thousand negroes on one Island and in close alliance with England might do us some harm.

Foreign conquest forms no part of the system of the United States. The last additions to the republic of New Mexico and California were purchased from Mexico for the same price that was paid for Louisiana and for the same price that will be paid for Canada; but these states were consenting to the purchase and willingly transferred their allegiance to the United States, because they knew that according to our system of government, they became thereby not conquered provinces but free and independent States. The Californians had already conquered their independence and driven the Mexican rulers from power, and when the troops of the United States came there pulled down the "bear flag" and hoisted the flag of the Union.

The New Mexicans opened their gates to General Karney without offering any resistance, and afterwards of their own

free will accepted the treaty with Mexico which made them one of the sovereign States of this Union. Hereafter, when the Senators from New Mexico and California take their seats in the Senate Chamber, it can be their boast equally with any other States of the Union that they have never been conquered.

This is the great beauty of our system; to be admired it is only necessary to be studied and understood. Florida does not rule in California, neither does Virginia or Massachusetts rule them, but each rules in its own territory and all unite and assist in ruling and governing the Union. It is a glorious Union, and all the nations are looking up to it and admiring, and all the kings of the earth are trembling before its prospective greatness. Hence their desire to destroy it; hence we see them forming alliances with Indians and Negroes and all the uncivilized and barbarous part of mankind and setting up Mosquito kings among them to day to try to do us harm.

I have adverted to conquest because the hirelings of European sovereigns are constantly writing that we are an aggressive people, encroaching upon our neighbors to do them harm and subject them to our own will.

The grasping ambition of England never satisfied with conquest is foremost in circulating these slanders.

Virginia never conquered any of her neighbors; on the contrary she voluntarily surrendered a part of her territory to be formed into other sovereignties like herself.

The powerful state of New York might have been still more powerful had she held all the territory which was under her jurisdiction before the revolution.

It is well known that the Six Nations which placed themselves under the dominion of New York, extended far to the North West, including a great part of upper Canada; a great part of this territory she voluntarily relinquished at the peace of '83' but not without a remonstrance.

Massachusetts and Connecticut and Carolina extended by their charters to the Pacific ocean: each of these states relinquished territory enough for an empire and restricted themselves to very small limits. How then can these states be called aggressive? It is a device of the enemy to throw discredit upon republican government.

Instead of increasing in power, each state is diminished by the admission of other States.

Originally there were 13 sovereignties who united were the sole governor of this immense territory; now 30 sovereignties are united in the government, 16 of whom form a majority: of course the original 13 States have lost a portion of the power they once had, but instead of complaining of of this, they joyfully admit other States into their fraternity when they come into the brotherhood willingly and the consent is mutual.

This mutual union of the republican sovereignties of America is what the European monarchs most do fear; hence their enmity to this republic.

I have said the United States are not aggressive, are not given to conquest; the same may be said of the South American States, although not united under one federal head like the states of North America, they are content to maintain their own independence without encroaching on their neighbors; the independent states of South America are bounded very nearly as they were when they were provinces; we have yet seen no one of them set up his standard and command all his bretheren to bow to its supremacy; if they were to to follow the example of the nations of Europe and Asia, a conquering spirit may arise in some one of these republics and the exertion may be made to reduce the others to submission; and such a conquering spirit would probably find ready friends among the monarchs of Europe.

But a more fit instrument for such an array would be a Mosquito king. A monarch is peculiarly adapted for conquest; there is a oneness, a singleness of purpose, all centering in self, which has a desire to bring all into subjection to his will; he seeks not the good of the people but the aggrandizement and glory of his throne and his family. The world and all things in it, according to his estimation, were created for his use; the people are an inferior race of beings fit only to look upon majesty and tremble, even though that majesty be a Mosquito king.

We read in history that in former times the Northmen invaded Britain; in the course of years they succeeded by stratagem, by fraud and by force, to get possession of part of

that island, and succeeded in establishing seven independent States, perhaps united by some sort of league; historians have borrowed a Greek term and named them the heptarchy. One of these seven chiefs more ambitious than the rest, not content with conquering the British, turned his arms against his fellow sovereigns and finally after much horrid butchery reduced them all to be subjects, and named the whole Heptarchy Angle-land, and he by conquest and usurpation placed himself over all the Northmen and called himself the king of Angleland, which by corruption we now call England.

This English king and his successors have from that day to this been adding conquest to conquest until now nearly half the world is subject to his will. Begun in usurpation, and continued in tyranny this power is now the terror of the nations; and this Mosquito king, as has been already shown, is but a tool to do the bidding of the great monarch.

These allied together will first get possession of a part of Nicaragua, then the whole—then Honduras, finally all Central America; while in the mean time Yucatan and Chiapa will be sacked and plundered by the Indian Allies. The contagion will spread among the Indians of New Granada and Venezuela; being supplied with arms and ammunition by British agents, these all may be made to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Mosquito king by means of garters and ribbons, and such trifles.

All the States of South America are interested to resist this, and particularly Brazil, which has a large Negro population as well as Indian.

Now let us look at the power that Britain wields. She controls the whole western coast of Africa where negroes most do breed. She holds the sovereignty over the greatest number of West India Islands, a majority of whose inhabitants are black; all these she can enlist into her army and navy. With such a force she might easily set up some black Mosquito King on the coast of Brazil and entice the black inhabitants to join the standard of a chief of their own color. Such an event would give the government of Brazil much trouble, and England is just as likely to do this as to set up a Mosquito King in Nicaragua.

As there is no federal union among all the Spanish American States, I have thought it might contribute to their mutual safety for their ministry at Washington to form a kind of Congress and communicate to each other such information as each might obtain for the common good and also such as might apprize them of danger. Such an association might suggest to their governments, improvements in rail roads and common roads and lines of steam packets and the opening of all communications with one another which would greatly enlarge their commerce and enrich their citizens. I look upon the South American States as beginning to be,—as born into the world but yesterday;—in childhood to-day but tomorrow and next day they will be full grown men.

Nations so situated and so capable of being great and prosperous, should adopt a large and liberal policy towards one another and try by all means to promote internal improvement which is the great bond of civilization.

I have spoken of the South American States, because the first Mosquito King was set up amongst them, and may be the means of doing them much internal injury—he can only affect the confederated States of North America externally at present but the enemy has other weapons in store besides Mosquito Kings with which to destroy republics.

The great enemy of the confederated republic of North America is England—not the people of England they are our friend, but the British government; this is the great power that opposes republics in all shapes and in all places.

The blood of Hampden is now crying to heaven for vengeance and the blood of the martyrs to the republican Europe for a thousand years ask for retribution. The monarchy of England was born in blood, in blood it will expire, but the end is not yet.

The British government has been the enemy of the United States from the 4th of July, 1776, either openly or secretly We could not be conquered by force—dissimulation and deceit and hypocrisy under the garb of friendship has been practised among us in times of peace.

Soon after the peace of '83 the great Wilberforce began to preach universal freedom to mankind and he aimed particularly to ameliorate the condition of the negro slaves in the West India Islands.

Although possessed of an eloquence of a superior order, his voice was unheeded by the British government. More than twenty years passed away and nothing was done, when suddenly the spirit of discord whispered to the British statesmen that freeing the negroes in the West Indies would throw a fire brand among the States that would do them more harm than myriads of armed men.

Besides, says this spirit of evil, you can still make slaves of the negroes by bringing them under the subjection of your officers of the army and navy. Now send your emissaries among the States and sow divisions among them, do not oppose them but join with them in all their peculiar notions. The people of those States are the freest people upon earth—idolize liberty and preach a larger freedom to them. If it be possible, set the North against the South and the South against the North upon this very question of "Liberty." And the British Minister sent his emissaries into all the States of this Union. They attended the celebrating of the 4th of July and hurrahed for liberty and took occasion to add as often as they could at the North, "Liberty to the Slave."

Now the people of the North are a laborious, industrious people excessively fond of liberty; they caught and re-echoed the sound Liberty to the Slave, without reflecting upon its consequences.

The British emissaries in the slave states, waiting for the watchword, eagerly caught the distant sound upon the first breeze and instantly sounded the alarm among Southern planters that Southern Institutions were in danger; the susceptible Southerner exposed as he is to sudden destruction, easily caught the alarm and gave it more credit than it deserved. The spirit of evil always at the elbows of his enemies saw that his plan worked well and urged them to redouble their exertions to produce hatred and disunion between the two sections of the confederacy;—divide and conquer—set them to fighting against one another—and then ruin will soon be effected.

In opposition to this, the States ought to adopt the motto "United we stand, divided we fall." In all the movements of the abolitionists of the North and of their opposers at the South I can see plainly the shadow of the British Minister

standing behind the actors urging them on to hostility.

Now I see him playing dumb orator behind a Southern Statesman pointing to the far off Pacific Ocean and persuading him to believe that the Yankees are depriving his countrymen of some right there. All this time the back of the Southern statesman is turned upon Cuba so that he cannot see the designs of the British there.

I recollect seeing a play performed at the theatre when I was a boy that attracted my attention, called "The Astronomer;" there was a love scene, and a plot, an old man and his only daughter. The plot was to carry off the old man's daughter; the means made use of were to flatter the old man's vanity and praise his learning and particularly his Astronomical researches, of which he was very proud.

So the lover was introduced as an old astronomer who had just arrived from Germany, he praised the learning of the old man and told him how much the world was indebted to him for his discoveries, then casually hinted at a star he had himself lately discovered. The bait took; the telescope was instantly put in position and while the old man was diligently ranging the Western horizon in search of some far-off star, the brighter star was stolen from his side and handed out of the window, and in an instant the long cherished hopes of the old man were blasted. Now, look at a picture of real life; see South Carolina looking through the telescope to the far off lands of the Californias; England standing behind hoodwinking her. "There," says England, "away beyond the Rocky Mountains is the place for your slaves." "Where?" says Carolina—"I can't see any thing but rocky mountains and sandy deserts." "Look a little to the right," says England, "and you will see 36° 30'; all the goodly region south of that line you should contend for to the last man." "But I am afraid it won't pay" says Carolina, "to take slaves there, they may run away and unite with the Indians and Mulattoes of those regions. Then the shadow of England in Carolina, to the shadow of England in Massachusetts, sends greeting—"Look now, stir up our friends in the ancient commonwealth of the Pilgrims, and pass resolutions, and let them go forth as the voice of Massachusetts."

So the shadow of England collected all the retainers in that realm and resolved that all California is free soil, and that all men who go there will be free.

Then the shadow of England touched again the elbow of Carolina and says, "see there, the old-boy State has passed resolves that Carolina sha'nt carry slaves to California; now the point of honor is concerned, and the palmetto State must resolve that she will have the right to go there and take as many slaves as she pleases;—don't look round, keep your face still to the West, there your danger lies; the whole host of Northern Abolitionists must be driven into the Pacific Ocean, or you must dissolve the Union and establish a Southern Confederacy under the patronage of England.

While this is enacting and the head of the Southern States still looking Westward, in an instant, in the twinkling of an eye, England throws her toils around Cuba and seizes in her grasp that lovely Island, and establishes her naval power in Havana, and commands and controls the ports of Mexico. Carolina and Massachusetts look round when it is too late, finding themselves, when it is too late, at the mercy of the great Anaconda.

APPENDIX.

FUSTIAN THE FIRST—THE MOSQUITO EMPEROR OF THE NEW EMPIRE OF HAYTI.

A farce has recently been enacted in one of the West India Islands which may eventuate in a tragedy. I mention it in connection with the Mosquito king, because my printer has informed me he has some vacant space in the pamphlet, and also because it seems to be part of the same European game which is now being played to entangle this republic in difficulties.

If this new black Emperor has set himself up it will be of very little consequence to America, because he will probably be soon pulled down by some other aspirant; but if he has been set up by British power, the consequences to this country may not be so light.

England has openly acknowledged her connection with the Mosquito Indians. She may be secretly plotting with the negroes of the West Indies, setting up Kings and Emperors over the inferior races, if thereby she may by the assistance of these allies harrass and perplex the United States of America.

The Island now called Hayti was formerly known by the name of St. Domingo; it was under the government of Spain for more than 120 years, when the western part of the Island began to be settled by the Buccaniers, mostly from France. This part of the Island was formally ceded to France in 1697

and was under her government a hundred years and became a thriving colony.

The dreadful massacres of the whites which took place between the years of 1790 and 1800 are fresh in the recollection of our older inhabitants.

It is this part of the Island of St. Domingo overwhich the fustian negro has assumed the title of Emperor. With the assistance of the British Navy it might not be difficult for this black sovereign to invade the eastern end of the Island of Cuba which is distant only 60 or 70 miles, and there erect the standard of revolt among the blacks. If he succeeds, the massacres which follow will only be a repetition of the scenes of St. Domingo.

"A word to the wise is sufficient," and I have not space for many more words; I merely wished to call the attention of Senators and Representatives to the existing state of *kings*, that the Republic may be guarded against the secret foe as well as against the open enemy.

We have among us two races of people which are not of us—not bone of our bone nor flesh of our flesh—they are inferior races, the Indian Savage, wild and barbarous, but a native of the soil and entitled to protection from the government under which he lives;—the negro who partakes largely of the animal and little of the intellectual prone to sensual indulgences—too lazy to labor without compulsion. The first race we found here when we came; the second were imported from Africa by the Dutch, English and New Englanders—both races have occasioned much trouble to our government and our people, and are yet troublesome.

The negroes are now the occasion of quarrels among ourselves and heartburnings as well as quiet discussions and arguments as to the best way to dispose of them; as yet we have been able to govern and control them and make them earn their own living, and something to be added to the common stock for the support of the nation.

If to our troubles within the realm, concerning these races, are to be superadded external troubles, it is time to look to it.

If these races are suffered to form alliances with the civilized nations of Europe, to make war upon us, we ought to be aware of it.

A commencement has been made by the British government in setting up an Indian Mosquito king on the shores of

the Carribbean Sea, and soon after a negro Emperor is proclaimed over one of the Islands of the Gulf of Mexico. Whether the British government has a hand in this, time may reveal. It appears evident, however, that she wishes to hold a controlling influence in the Gulf of Mexico and the West India Islands. Stationing herself at the mouth of our great river Mississippi to control our commerce, and in case of war to be ready to do us much damage; and the tools and instruments to be made use of to do this are the Indian and negro races; their savage and sensual propensities may be excited and a war of castes produced which may produce much trouble, but the end is not doubtful if the states continue united. The inferior races must fall before the sword of the white man, extermination of a part and subjugation of the remainder must result. But what shall we say of the savage Ally, who has been the cause of this savage war? Stripped of her colonies, her commerce gone, she lays like a dismasted ship in the trough of the sea, exposed to every rolling wave.

W46

WERT
BOOKBINDING
Grantville, Pa
Jan - Feb 1989
We're Quality Bound